



AFGHANISTAN REPORT

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**CRISIS & CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM
THE INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES
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CRISIS AND CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM (CCAT) AFGHANISTAN

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1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.

2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor

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NASEEM RIZVI

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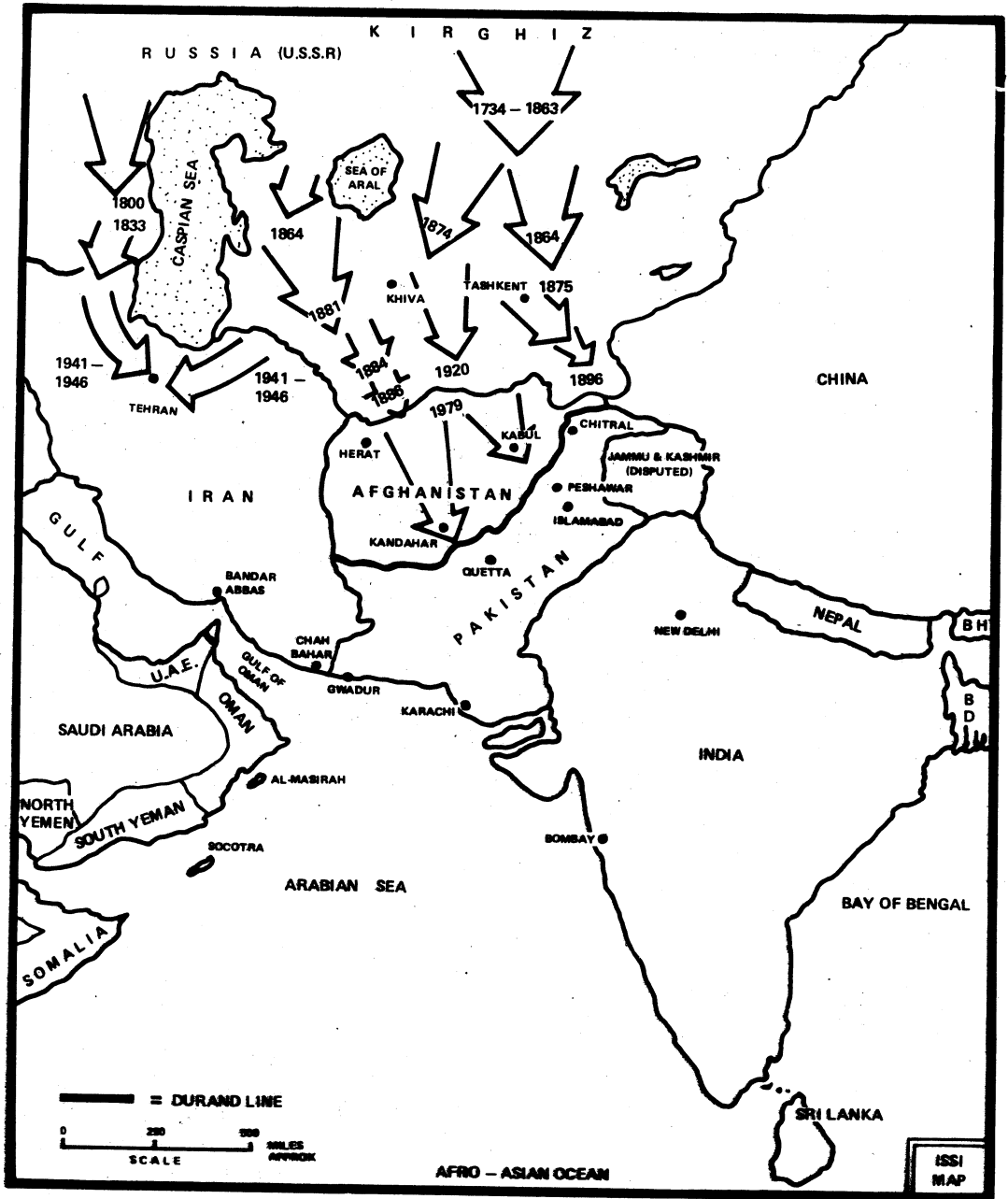
ACRONYMS

AAP	=	Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).
AAPSO	=	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
AAWC	=	All Afghanistan's Women Council
ADBA	=	Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.
ALA	=	Association of Lawyers of Afghanistan.
APC	=	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
CC	=	Central Committee.
CP	=	Communist Party.
DRA	=	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.
DYOA	=	Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan.
HIS	=	Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper.
HMV	=	Heavy Military Vehicles.
IHT	=	International Herald Tribune.
IRC	=	International Red Cross.
KHAD	=	State Secret Service.
KNT	=	Kabul New Times.
LOSPA	=	Local Organs of State Power and Administration.
NFF	=	National Fatherland Front.
NVDP	=	Ningarhar Valley Development Project.
PDPA	=	Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan.
POA	=	Pioneers Organization of Afghanistan.
PSFO	=	Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization.
RC	=	Revolutionary Council.
SAFS	=	Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.
TUA	=	Trade Unions of Afghanistan.
UJA	=	Union of Journalists of Afghanistan.
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	=	United Nations General Assembly.
VFA	=	Voice of Free Afghanistan.
VOA	=	Voice of America.
VOG	=	Voice of Germany.
VOIR	=	Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (reportedly based in Iran).
WDS	=	Western Diplomatic Sources.
WHO	=	World Health Organization.
YPO	=	Young Pioneer's Organization.
'Jehad'	=	To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam.
'Mujahideen'	=	Those who take part in Jehad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.
'Jirga'	=	Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Loi Jirga'	=	National Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Afghanis'	=	Afghan Currency.

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THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



I.— THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

1 — SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE (see map Appendix 6)

Mujahideen sources reported 442 incidents in 25 provinces and Radio Kabul reported 5 security forces operations in January 1987. The number of incidents reported by the Radio Kabul are noticeably low when compared with an average figure ranging around 40 in previous months, and they are also in conflict with a statement by the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister who said that the Mujahideen had done 400 violations of the ceasefire during the second half of January.

It seems that despite the Soviet-Kabul bid to change the values of the game the Mujahideen not only maintained the level of resistance but they also pointedly hit several targets of political significance and military importance during January 1987.

Another significant feature this month was Mujahideen's much improved ground-to-air marksmanship. In 3 cases the Mujahideen shot aircraft one after another the same day and on the same locations in Parwan, Kabul and Ningarhar. Mujahideen reportedly destroyed 7 aircraft in their attack on Bagran air base and conducted a number of attacks on Ghazni, Jalalabad and Kabul airbases where several aircraft were hit by rockets (see section 3).

	Mujahideen Operations		Soviet-Kabul Operations	Total Engagements
	Mobile	Immobile		
Jan 1985	77	91	85	253
Jan 1986	69	128	76	273
Jan 1987	110	199	133	442

The combat frequency for the month of January depicts substantial rise compared to previous years. The scale of conflict reported this month, reveals that neither the political nor the physical weather could slowdown Mujahideen activity.

The report also indicates that stepped-up air operations against civilian targets were conducted as a means for coercive diplomacy shortly before presenting the plan for peace and reconciliation.

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance provided by the Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad, in the preparation of this part of the monthly report.

Soviet-Kabul forces carried out several air-cum-ground assaults on Mujahideen strongholds all over Afghanistan and on civilian targets. This has been true for both the first and the second half of the month, that is, after the unilateral ceasefire announcement.

Urban conflict was reported in Ningarhar, Kabul, Herat and Qandahar.

The highest number of military engagements were reported from Ningarhar, Parwan, Paktiya and Kabul followed by extensive clashes in Kunar, Qandahar and Herat provinces.

Although Radio Kabul broadcasts during January were constantly playing-up the theme of patriots-returning-home, the number of returnees reported in them added up to surprisingly low number, even smaller than the numbers quoted in previous months.

2 — MAJOR MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

In contrast with the typical Soviet-Kabul military expeditions against Mujahideen strongholds and supply routes, reported in previous months, the month of January was marked by three different kinds of military engagements. The first kind could be characterized as coercive diplomacy, comprising heavy ground and air attacks by Soviet-Kabul forces against Mujahideen controlled areas all over the country. These raids were quite indiscriminate between military and civilian targets, and seemed targeted to psychologically undermine the civilian population and to negotiate with the Mujahideen from a position of strength.

The second kind of military engagements occurred in Mujahideen strongholds or marakez in Jahadwal, Zavar, Zazi and Chaparhar. These engagements were initiated by the Soviet-Kabul forces, almost immediately after they declared unilateral ceasefire, and it appeared that they were meant to catch the Mujahideen unawares when they would still be contemplating on the implications of the ceasefire.

The third kind of engagements were initiated by the Mujahideen and retaliated by the Soviet-Kabul forces. These took place in almost all the provinces. The Mujahideen made it a point to demonstrate their rejection of the ceasefire by hitting at important political targets such as the offices and members of the reconciliation committees formed by the Kabul government.

Siege

Soviet-Kabul forces suffered heavy losses in the bordering provinces, where the Mujahideen had besieged local garrisons i.e. Barikot,

Khost and Urgoon.

Urgoon Siege: The Mujahideen narrowed their siege around Urgoon cantonment. However, in order to prevent Mujahideen to get any closer, Soviet-Kabul troops have planted mines around the area. Since January 15, Mujahideen had stepped-up rocketting the Soviet-Kabul positions where they have isolated a 3,000 strong force.

Air Operations

Soviet-Kabul air forces bombed Mujahideen as well as civilian targets over a dozen provinces. Qandahar, Paktiya, Ningarhar, Kunduz, Farah and Faryab are worth mentioning as air strikes were conducted in these provinces after the ceasefire announcement being imposed.

The following engagements during January are particularly noteworthy.

Ningarhar

Since late December the Mujahideen conducted a fairly large number of operations against immobile targets, 47 in all. Their main targets were Jalalabad airport, Soviet-Kabul vehicles ensuing from the city, Soviet-Kabul positions in Shinwar, Ghosta, Momandara, Maiku (in Nader Kot), Tanda Chena Pekhe Khwai, Loya Daka, Lalpuri, Fateh Abad, Khungiani, Chaparhar, Agam etc.

Mujahideen in their January 8 attack on Jalalabad airport destroyed 2 aircraft. A helicopter was downed at Wrishmin. One transport aircraft and another fighter jet were downed at Darunta and Torgher respectively on January 24. The airport was once again rocketted on January 26th by the Mujahideen.

Parwan

Mujahideen destroyed a workshop and 2 MiGs stationed at Bagram airbase during their 2 attacks late December. Another MiG-25 was shot down near Charikar alongwith a helicopter on January 21.

Rural Parwan witnessed series of attacks when the Soviet-Kabul forces tried to flushout 13 different points from Mujahideen's presence. The force reinforced posts at Nijrab and Kapisa and established 7 new posts in Turkuman, Buland Aaba and Qala-e-Buland after conducting raids on Mujahideen bases. Four of these posts are reportedly manned by Soviet troops. Soviet aircraft bombed a number of villages on December 21 and 28.

Since mid-January, Mujahideen had attacked a Soviet-Kabul convoy at 3 places (see section 3) followed by continued attacks at the Qila-e-Surkh military camp. KHAD offices and security posts near the

Gulbahar textile complex.

Paktiya

Daragai witnessed violent clashes between the Mujahideen and the Soviet-Kabul forces to obtain control of certain security posts in the area which were under Mujahideen siege till late December.

In early January a Soviet-Kabul contingent attacked Shinkai and Manu Kandau near Khost and established several posts thus plugging one of the Mujahideen supply routes after Soviet aircraft bombarded their positions at Gorbuz and Manu Kandau. Mujahideen struck the 3 posts and reopened the Manu Kandau route, South of Khost which leads to several central and Northern Provinces. During the Mujahideen operation a large number of the Afghan troops there surrendered.

In retaliation of 3-days Soviet-Kabul air strikes at Jahadwal base, the Mujahideen heavily shelled several military targets in Paktiya since January 14-15, which in return caused further air raids on January 19th on Lezha, Zhawar, Bari, Marwara and Jahadwal.

Qandahar

In the first half of December Mujahideen ambushed several convoys, struck Qandahar Radio Station, Khad establishment and the power house of the city.

Towards the end of December, Soviet-Kabul forces launched a major offensive in Qandahar where they made attempts to besiege the Mujahideen centre and conducted house-to-house searches in Chehal Ghazi locality. Mujahideen, in retaliation struck a military base in Sofi and blew an ammunition depot in Arghanabad.

Since early this month Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Kabul vehicles, struck posts in Malajat and raided a centre of commandos in Dand. Mujahideen successfully conducted a joint operation to liberate several security posts around Shorbak in mid-January. News reports also indicate Mujahideen operation at Qishlae Jadid garrison at Pashtun Zarghoon area.

3 – PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ANALYSIS

Provinces Bordering Pakistan

Nimruz (also bordering Iran)

Mujahideen sources: December 19: Mujahideen attack an 'army centre' in Khash Rod town. Twelve Soviet-Kabul troops killed, 28 captured.

Radio Kabul: Eighty-three families of our compatriots who were living outside the country returned to their homes in Nimruz and Ningarhar provinces (Pushto News: 31 January 1987).*

Hilmand

Mujahideen sources: December 8: Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul post in Lashkargah, provincial centre. Twenty-seven militia men killed: Eight Mujahideen also killed and 31 injured.

January 2: Mujahideen attack an Soviet-Kabul army centre in Derveshan subdivision. Eight Soviet-Kabul troops killed. A tank destroyed.

Radio Tehran: Warplanes of Kabul regime bombarded residential areas in Nauzad city of Hilmand province as a result of which 14 civilians were killed and five others wounded (Urdu News: 29 January 1987).

Qandahar

Mujahideen sources: December 4: Soviet-Kabul forces attack Mujahideen positions in Panjwai district. In the fighting 130 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and 15 captured. Seventy vehicles, including tanks were destroyed. Four jets hit. Mujahideen suffered 23 killed and 6 wounded. Twenty houses destroyed during the fighting.

December 5: Soviet-Kabul aircraft heavily bombarded villages in Malajat sector. Five hundred civilians were killed or wounded. Twenty-five 'Russians' were reported killed and 19 tanks destroyed. Mujahideen also captured a quantity of arms and ammunition. Nine Mujahideen were counted among those killed in the fighting.

December 16: A tank and another military vehicle were destroyed and nine Soviets killed or wounded during a Mujahideen night attack on a military camp in Qandahar city.

December 17 & 18: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul convoys in Panj Aab: Forty Soviet-Kabul troops killed and six tanks/APCs destroyed.

On December 22 Mujahideen carried out an attack on Qandahar Radio Station. Using light and heavy weapons, Mujahideen damaged the building and killed a number of radio employees. On the same day Mujahideen attacked KHAD (State Security Police) office in Qandahar. Sixteen KHAD employees and associated were reported killed.

December 23: A tank destroyed in Qandahar city by rocket fire.

December 26: A power house attacked near Eidgah Darwaza.

*The dates given in parenthesis are of the respective broadcasts.

A large Soviet-Kabul force supported by tanks and armoured cars surrounded a Mujahideen centre near Qandahar. The invading force was thrown back after a day's fighting in which both sides suffered casualties. Two Soviet-Kabul tanks were also destroyed.

On the following day another Soviet-Kabul force came under Mujahideen attack in the Panj Aab area. The force had to be relieved with the help of aircraft. It nevertheless lost 3 tanks.

On December 28 Soviet-Kabul troops conducted a house-to-house search in Chehel Gazi area in Maiwand district.

On December 28 Mujahideen attacked a Soviet-Kabul base in Qandahar city with ground-to-ground 107 rockets.

On December 31 an ammunition depot was destroyed in Arghandab district.

January 4: Mujahideen hit and destroyed an oil tanker near Pashtun Bagh.

January 6: Soviet jet fighters bombarded Mujahideen positions in Shna Nari area. Two Mujahideen killed and another two injured.

January 8. Kabul troops distributing 'anti-resistance' leaflets were fired on near Herat Gate in Qandahar city, killing 8 'regime activists'.

January 9: Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul posts in Malajat with BM-12 rockets and 82 mm recoilless rifles. Some tanks were destroyed. Among the killed were 12 Mujahideen.

January 14: Mujahideen attack Soviet commando units in Dand, killing 11.

On January 15 Mujahideen launched a combined attack on Shoraback causing heavy losses to Soviet-Kabul troops. Soviet aircraft retaliated by attacking Mujahideen positions. At least 25 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed or injured. Two military barracks damaged.

On January 16 Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul positions in Arghandab district. Three trucks were destroyed and 12 soldiers killed or wounded.

On January 17, Mujahideen attacked district headquarters in Arghandab.

January 18: Mujahideen attack a military convoy near Pashtun Bagh. A tank and 3 oil tankers destroyed. Mujahideen also destroyed a security post in Mewand suburbs.

January 24: Soviet military camp of Kishla Jadeed attacked.

VOIR: Mujahideen of Panjwai, Shahwali Kote, Maiwand and Arghandab Woleswalis launched attacks on Soviet-Kabul troops inside Qandahar city causing heavy losses. The Mujahideen say that major parts of Qandahar city are under the control of Mujahideen (28 January 1987).

Muslim freedom fighters in two separate operations in Haji Nazar Khan area of Qandahar succeeded in destroying 7 tanks and killing a number of Communist troops (28 January).

Muslim freedom fighters launched an attack on Qandahar airport recently. As a result three military planes, one tank and a communication office were destroyed (18 January).

Radio Tehran: The Muslim revolutionaries destroyed one plane and a helicopter of Soviet troops in Kabul and Qandahar provinces (1 January).

Following defection of 600 government troops in Qandahar province some high military officers of the Qandahar command have been arrested (1 January).

A big attack of Soviet-Kabul troops was foiled by Muslim revolutionaries in Qandahar province. Mujahideen also attacked Qandahar Radio Station (23 January 1987).

In two separate assaults, Muslim Afghan revolutionaries killed dozens of Soviet-Kabul troops in Qandahar province and destroyed 7 enemy tanks (28 January).

BBC: Guerillas fighting the government in Afghanistan say there has been heavy fighting around the cities of Herat and Qandahar, despite the introduction of unilateral ceasefire by the government in Kabul, a week ago. The fight appears to have been started by anti-government forces, as George Arney reports from Islamabad.

Both cities and their surrounding areas were scenes of heavy fighting including a number of Soviet and Afghan sweeps against guerilla positions.

In Qandahar, guerillas from all groups have launched a number of combined operations in and around the city, in which they are claiming that several dozen Afghan soldiers were killed and a number of armoured vehicles destroyed. There clearly has been no let up in guerilla operations since the Kabul government's unilateral ceasefire come into effect.

Kabul Radio says that while Soviet and Afghan government troops have mostly been withdrawn to barracks there will be immediate and crushing retaliation against guerillas violating the ceasefire (22 January).

VOA: In their messages from Qandahar three commanders provide details of fighting around the city on the first day of ceasefire. Afghan Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Afghan forces in and around Qandahar.

Reports received by Mujahideen sources in Quetta reveal that Mujahideen fired 150 rockets on enemy positions resulting in the death of at least 20 Soviets and many Afghan troops. Earlier, Mujahideen launched a rocket attack on Qandahar airport at night and damag-

ed three aircraft and a radar unit (22 January 1987).

VOG: According to Western diplomats in Islamabad, fierce clashes have again taken place between freedom fighters and Afghan government troops. There are reports of fierce clashes from Afghanistan's cities of Qandahar and Herat (17 January).

Radio Kabul: One hundred and twenty-eight compatriots returned to Spinbuldak area of Qandahar province (17 January).

Radio Moscow: Two hundred and seventy-five compatriots returned to Qandahar (23 January).

Zabul

Mujahideen sources: January 2: Mujahideen attack an army post at Darwazgai. Five soldiers killed.

January 5: Two Soviet helicopters attack three Mujahideen motor cycles carrying rockets in Multani area. Four Mujahideen were killed and another captured. Soviet aircraft bombard a Mujahideen stronghold in Shahr-e-Kotah area. Six Mujahideen were killed and another captured by a heliborne force.

Ghazni

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Ghazni airport on December 27, destroying a MiG fighter and two helicopters on the runway. In the ground-to-ground attack 14 Soviet-Kabul troopers also killed.

On December 31 Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy moving to Muqur from Ghazni in Asarkot area. Several tanks/vehicles were destroyed and more than 50 soldiers killed.

VOIR: Muslim freedom fighters attacked a military convoy on Kabul-Qandahar highway on December 11. They destroyed many military vehicles and killed ten communist troops. Five communists were captured (12 January 1987).

Soviet-Kabul troops attacked Afghan Mujahideen positions in the liberated areas in Jaghori. The attack was repulsed. In the fighting 18 Mujahideen were martyred (21 January 1987).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen hit military positions of communist troops in Ghazni province killing several troops and destroying two tanks of the occupation forces (10 January 1987).

VOG: Western diplomats in Islamabad have reported renewed clashes between Afghan Mujahideen and government forces in Ghazni province. Two Soviet fighters are reported to have been shot down in these clashes (14 January 1987).

Paktika

Mujahideen sources: Despite unilateral ceasefire announced by Kabul clashes continued between Mujahideen and government troops in Paktika province. Mujahideen further narrowed the siege of Urgoon cantonment where more than 3,000 troops were virtually trapped. Mujahideen pounded the cantonment and surrounding areas with rockets and missiles.

Paktiya

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen foiled a big attack of Soviet-Kabul forces aimed at recapturing several security posts occupied by Mujahideen earlier in December in Daragai area. Soviet-Kabul armoured units opened the attack on December 25. Mujahideen used rockets, missiles and heavy guns to defend their positions. Two Soviet-Kabul tanks were destroyed.

Mujahideen followed up with attacks on Soviet-Kabul troops in Khairkot cantonment (December 29) and Marwar (December 31).

On January 1 a large Soviet-Kabul force attacked liberated areas of Shinkai and Manu Kandaу near Khost. They set up several security posts and closed supply routes of Mujahideen temporarily.

In fighting on January 1 and 2, Soviet-Kabul troops were supported by aircraft who bombarded Mujahideen positions in Manu Kandaу and Gurbuz. Sixty Afghans government soldiers joined the Mujahideen during the operations.

On January 8, 9 and 10, Soviet aircraft heavily bombarded the Jihad Wal centre of Mujahideen. Anti-aircraft guns of Mujahideen reopened to the air attacks, causing the bombs and rockets to miss the targets.

Mujahideen conducted counter-attacks and shelled military targets in Khost, Zazi, Chamkani, Ali Sher and Yaqoobi, beginning January 15. Soviet planes bombarded Mujahideen positions in Marwara, Zazi, Zawar and Jihad Wali on January 19. Yet, Soviet-Kabul forces were obliged to retreat to Gardez, after suffering many killed and wounded. Four machine guns, a heavy gun, 200 klashnikov rifles and a large quantity of arms and ammunition fell to Mujahideen. One hundred and sixty Afghan government troops joined the Mujahideen. Mujahideen also shot down a jet fighter near Bari, south of Khost.

On January 24, Mujahideen attacked and destroyed security posts in Sinaki (Tanni) and reopened the important supply route of Manu Kandaу. The route is commanded by a pass which connects central Afghanistan with northern Afghanistan. During the fighting Mazan Khan, a famous freedom fighter was martyred on January 23.

VOIR: Muslim freedom fighters attacked a military base of the Communists in Khost area last week. A number of Communists were killed. Two tanks were destroyed (18 January 1987).

Radio Tehran: Afghan Mujahideen have succeeded in liberating an important road in the south of Khost. Heavy casualties were inflicted on Soviet-Kabul troops while a huge quantity of arms were also captured by the Mujahideen (26 January 1987).

VOA: Afghan leader Najibullah says guerillas have carried out attacks since his government's unilateral ceasefire went into effect Thursday. General Najibullah told reporters in Kabul the guerillas' refusal to join in the ceasefire is a crime against the people. He said that Soviet forces will remain in Afghanistan as long as the insurgency continues.

Resistance sources reported truce violations by Afghans and Soviet forces in Afghanistan's Pakiya province (19 January 1987).

Radio Kabul: Twenty families have returned to Pakiya area (14 January 1987).

Ningarhar

Mujahideen sources: The following incidents occurred in Ningarhar between December 27 and January 10.

December 27. Mujahideen shelled Jalalabad airport with rockets.

December 28: Soviet-Kabul force moving to adjacent areas of Agam and Pachir from Jalalabad was attacked by Mujahideen, destroying around 10 combat and non-combat vehicles and killing or wounding 'dozens' of troopers. A helicopter was hit and it crashed near Jalalabad airport. Mujahideen fired rockets on Soviet-Kabul positions in Shinwar area. Mujahideen pounded Soviet-Kabul forces in Goshta district with 107 mm rockets, mortars and recoilless rifles.

December 29: Twelve regime soldiers left the 71st Regiment in Ghanikhel (Shinwar) to join the Mujahideen. Four of them were killed in a mine-field laid by the Russians. Eight joined the ranks of the Mujahideen.

December 30: Mujahideen attacked targets in Achin. Several buildings hit.

December 31: Mujahideen attacked Marku in Naderkot sub-division. Mujahideen also captured a security post in Taudah China area.

January 1: Mujahideen shelled the 81st Regiment in Jalalabad with ground-to-ground rockets.

January 2: A Soviet-Kabul force arrived in Khugiani and attacked a Mujahideen base camp. Counter-attacking Mujahideen destroyed 12 tanks and three other vehicles. Twenty-two Russian and two other

“foreigners” were killed during the fighting.

January 2, 3 and 4: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul security posts in Loya Daka, Pekhe Khwar and Lalpura areas. A tank and a jeep were destroyed in Fatehabad in Surkhrud area.

January 5, 6 and 7: Mujahideen carried out attacks on Soviet-Kabul posts and concentrations of troops in Achin, Pekhe Khwar, Khugiani, Agam and Deh Bala areas.

January 10: A tank was destroyed during a Mujahideen raid on district headquarters of Achin.

(On January 10, the governor of Ningarhar visited the Kuz Kunar district. He delivered a conciliatory speech at a gathering of the local people, calling the resistance fighters as “our Mujahideen brothers”, instead of the usual ‘bandits’ and ‘murderers’. While he was thus speaking, two helicopters were hit nearby by Mujahideen rockets. The governor rushed back to Jalalabad.

On the first day of the “Ceasefire” unilaterally declared by the Kabul regime, journalists and cameramen were conducted to Torkham on Pak-Afghan border. They were introduced to an assembly of local hawkers who carry goods, wares and agricultural products to and from both sides of the border. These hawkers were described as ‘refugees’, returning to Afghanistan from Pakistan by their conducting Public Relations Officers).

The Mujahideen rejected the ‘ceasefire’ offered by the Kabul regime by attacking ‘communist targets’ in Ningarhar province. The following incidents were reported:

January 15: Mujahideen burned several ‘communist shops’ in Rudat. A military convoy moving from Jalalabad towards Torkham was ambushed. Two military vehicles were destroyed. Mujahideen conducted ground-to-ground rocket attacks on government posts and buildings near Pakistan-Afghanistan border. About 50 tanks and APCs had gathered together “near Torkham” to receive the returning refugees. Mujahideen attacked targets in Achin district in Shinwar. Soviet-Kabul troops also shelled Mujahideen positions in Torkham and Momandara areas.

January 17: Mujahideen fired rockets on targets in Jalalabad city.

January 18: Kabul government posts in Gardi Ghaus and Hazar Nau were attacked.

January 19: Mujahideen attacked security posts in Naderkot and Kahi in Ghanikhel. Twelve government soldiers belonging to the 71st Regiment joined the Mujahideen.

January 20: A Soviet-Kabul force moved to Kunar province from Jalalabad. Mujahideen attacked district headquarters in Achin with

ground-to-ground rockets.

January 21: Mujahideen captured two security posts in Surkhrud.

January 22: Mujahideen hit a security post with rockets in Hasarak town. Four Soviet troopers were killed or injured. A large Soviet-Kabul forces reached Daka and attacked Mujahideen positions. Mujahideen offered them stiff resistance, killing 15 soldiers. They also destroyed 3 vehicles. Seven soldiers joined the Mujahideen.

On January 23 Mujahideen captured two Kabul regime posts and killed 5 soldiers in Achin district.

Fighting was reported between Mujahideen and Kabul regime troops from Darunta and Torghar areas on January 24. A transport aircraft was hit and it crashed into the Darunta Dam. Another aircraft, a jet fighter was downed in Torghar.

Fighting continued on January 25 near Torkham. Mujahideen destroyed one tank and killed six soldiers.

On January 26, the Mujahideen shelled regime posts near Torkham, Daka and Momandara. On the same day, Mujahideen shelled Jalalabad airport with rockets. Part of the airport was damaged.

On January 27, Soviet-Kabul troops shelled Mujahideen positions in Kama Daka.

On the same day, Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul positions in Ghanikhel in Shinwar.

VOIR: Mujahideen attacked Jalalabad airport last week as a result of which two helicopters and two tanks of the enemy were destroyed and a number of Soviet-Kabul troops were killed or injured (26 January 1987).

Radio Tehran: More than 40 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed in fierce clashes between Soviet-Kabul troops and Mujahideen in Ningarhar province. A number of Soviet-Kabul troops including three officers were also captured by the Mujahideen. Heavy losses were inflicted on Soviet-Afghan troops. Nine Afghan Mujahideen were martyred while 15 others were injured (8 January 1987).

Two MiG aircraft of Soviet-Kabul troops were destroyed and more than forty Communist troops were killed by Mujahideen in Ningarhar province. Mujahideen also captured 60 Soviet-Kabul troops (10 January 1987).

VOA: The Afghan Mujahideen are apparently not observing the ceasefire, unilaterally offered by the Soviet-backed government in Afghanistan. Mujahideen sources in Pakistan say that Mujahideen attacked a military convoy near the Pakistani border in Afghanistan (15 January 1987).

VOG: Mujahideen sources have reported that their units fired

rockets on Jalalabad airport. The operation was carried out 24 hours after the beginning of Afghan government's ceasefire. According to the sources two tanks and two helicopters parked at the airport were destroyed. A passenger from Jalalabad said that he saw smoke clouds rising from an oil depot at the airport (17 January 1987).

Reuter: Soviet and Afghan troops patrolled the bazar in the Jalalabad today. But local officials said there had been little action by Muslim rebels in the area for several weeks.

Along the rugged single-lane highway, leading east of the Khyber Pass and the Pakistan border 70 km away, the Afghan soldiers manned checkpoints and roadside block houses.

A group of Moscow-based foreign correspondent, flown to Jalalabad from Kabul, saw Afghan troops patrolling around a man face down on the ground with his hands behind his head, apparently taken from a bus on the road.

But there was no sense of tension in Jalalabad bazar largely dominated by Sikhs selling goods from India and Pakistan or at an irrigation project and state farm 20 km from the Pakistani border.

The extent of security around the project and near Jalalabad and its dusty airfield showed the guerillas were far from a spent force.

The Afghan Air Force plane, taking the correspondents from Kabul, climbed for 25 minutes above Kabul after taking off before heading towards Jalalabad, normally a 20-minute flight away. The perimeter was guarded by Afghan troops but the airfield was clearly controlled by Soviet forces stationed in barracks to the right of the control tower with Russian-language signs in front of them, hailing kremlin policies.

Jalalabad officials declined to say whether there had been any serious fighting in the area since the ceasefire went into effect at midnight on Thursday.

At the collective farm near the border, Farm Chairman Latif Ikhlos, said he knew of no action in the past few days: but a bearded member of the farm's civilian militia told the correspondents later there had been shooting every night in the past week.

Some of the small Afghan army blockhouses along the road from Jalalabad had bullet marks and the red flag flew over a roadside grave, behind which lay the burned-out carcass of what could have been a military vehicle.

One Afghan said guerillas often came down from the hills masquerading as villagers to buy supplies and many were certainly in the city today. There seemed little doubt that the local authorities were keen for the journalists to leave before dark. Foreign diplomats in

Kabul say there have been no civilians flights to Jalalabad from the capital for several weeks (Reuter-Jalalabad: 17 January 1987).

Radio Kabul: After the announcement of the policy of national reconciliation, more and more deceived Afghan fugitives are returning home. Thirty Afghan families have returned to their homes in Afghanistan. The returnees are residents of Ali Zai, Shamon Gul and Kinaipur of Ningarhar province (2 January 1987).

Following the national reconciliation programme and ceasefire offered by the Party and government, our compatriots continue to return to their homeland. In this connection 56 families of our compatriots returned to their homes in Ningarhar province recently (24 January 1987).

Forty representatives of insurgents of Ningarhar have visited government representatives at Jalalabad to have talks for surrender. Government officials welcomed these men at Jalalabad. Later on the men participated in a meeting of working men and religious people held at Jalalabad. They promised to fight against the enemies of Afghan Revolution in future. A group of 15 armed men headed by Bahauddin have laid down their arms (28 January 1987).

Thirty-one families have returned to their homes through Tor-kham and have started a new life with their relatives (31 January 87).

Kunar

Mujahideen sources: The besieged Soviet-Kabul garrison of Barikot was attacked by Mujahideen on December 8 and in the inclusive fighting which lasted several weeks, the Mujahideen claimed to have taken or destroyed 8 security posts on the perimeters of the cantonment. They also killed about 200 soldiers and officers and captured 62. A quantity of arms and ammunition was also seized from these posts. The Soviet-Kabul strongpoints attacked during this period lay in Asadabad, Asmar, Sarkan and Sokai areas.

Apparently, the Mujahideen — under strong Soviet-Kabul aerial offensive — suspended attacks on Barikot on December 27 and moved on to "safe places".

The respite in fighting was short-lived for the reports speak of a "second thrust" on December 31, during which Mujahideen captured 40 troops. Three Mujahideen were killed and 11 others injured.

On January 3 Soviet-Kabul forces tried to break the siege but they were foiled, even as they had been in several previous attempts. On the following day, January 4, 45 members of the 55th Regiment joined the Mujahideen.

Between December 28 and January 1 Mujahideen claim to have

shot down two MiG fighters with anti-aircraft missiles.

Fighting was continuing between the Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops on January 6. The Soviet-Kabul command was using air force in support of artillery and armour. Some of the bombs and rockets fired by the Soviet-made aircraft fell near or in the adjoining Pakistan border township of Arando in Chitral.

On January 13, Mujahideen attacked the southern post of Noorgal sub-district with rockets. Six 'regime supporters' were killed.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen attacked the communist troops and captured eight military posts in Barikot area. Mujahideen were advancing towards Barikot garrison despite heavy bombardment by Soviet warplanes (1 January, 1987).

Aircraft of the Kabul regime have been subjecting the civilian population of Kunar province to bombardment for the last four days as a result of which at least 14 persons including children and women were martyred (27 January 1987).

w Radio Beijing: Afghan guerillas are reported to have attacked a base of Soviet troops on 31st December in Kunar province killing 70 Soviets and wounding 30 others. They also destroyed tanks and military vehicles.

Azad Afghan press reported yesterday that the Afghan guerillas have downed two Soviet MiG jet fighters in Kunar province and arrested 60 Kabul troops from December 28 to January 1 (18 January 1987).

Radio Kabul: 125 return to Babrak district of Kunar province (17 January, 1987).

Radio Moscow: 275 return to Kunar (23 January 1987).

Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan (also bordering Pakistan)

Nil report from all sources.

Takhar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked provincial headquarters of Talqan and sub-divisional headquarters of Khawaja Ghar on January 15. Also on January 16 and 17 they fired rockets and missiles at military targets.

Radio Kabul: With the declaration of ceasefire, some of the insurgents have laid down their arms. Bakhtar News Agency has reported that a gang comprising 16 men have laid down their arms in Takhar area. It has been decided by the people to stop bloodshed and killing of the people (14 January 1987).

Kunduz

Mujahideen sources: December 18: Six Soviet aircraft bombarded Mujahideen positions in Aliabad.

December 21: Soviet-Kabul forces launched ground and air attacks on villages in Imam Sahib district.

December 23: Fighting continued between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul forces in the vicinity of Aliabad. Three militiamen killed and another captured. Soviet-Kabul forces shelled an 'area' of Aliabad killing 3 women, a child and an old man. The civilians also suffered material loss.

January 5: Six Soviet aircraft bombarded the district of Dasht-e-Archi. Nine civilians killed. Some houses were destroyed.

January 7: A Russian who had been captured in Mazar some time ago, was exchanged with 11 Mujahideen in Mazar prison. The proposal for exchange had come from the "Russians".

Radio Tehran: The Muslim Afghan revolutionaries, after 12 days of resistance, foiled a big offensive of Soviet-Kabul troops in Kunduz province, inflicting heavy losses on them in men and material. In these operations they destroyed a helicopter and several tanks (10 January).

The Muslim Afghan revolutionaries destroyed several posts of Soviet-Kabul troops during a number of clashes last Saturday in Qarghani (ph) area near Kunduz. They killed 250 Soviet-Kabul troops (13 January).

BBC: Kabul Radio has reported that a senior Afghan Government official has been assassinated in the north of the country. The radio said the attack had been carried out by terrorists. The official was named Mr. Abdul Ahad, a regional leader of the National Reconciliation Commission, set up to monitor the 6-month ceasefire offered earlier by the authorities in Kabul (31 January 1987).

Baghlan

On December 4 Mujahideen launched a series of attacks on Andarab Brigade in Baghlan. The fighting continued for several days. Soviet-Kabul forces suffered heavy losses, including 800 soldiers who defected and joined the Mujahideen along with their arms.

During another operation on December 31, Mujahideen destroyed a number of armoured vehicles including tanks. Soviet-Kabul forces bombarded the rural areas killing and injuring a number of civilians.

Soviet-Kabul troops evacuated the Nehrin district on January 10 under heavy Mujahideen pressure. Nehrin had earlier changed hands.

Mujahideen threw back a Soviet-Kabul offensive on a Mujahideen centre near Pul-e-Khumri town. Fourteen of the invading force were

killed.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen stormed an important military centre of Kabul troops with missiles in Baghlan province, killing a number of them and inflicting heavy damage to the centre. In retaliation the war planes of Kabul troops bombarded and killed a number of civilians (20 January, 1987).

Samangan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked a security post in Khulam district along the Soviet border on December 18. Several troops were killed and the building of the post was destroyed. On the same day Mujahideen also attacked security post at Chashma with rockets.

A tank was destroyed in Khulam district on December 21. A building occupied and being used by the Russians was attacked and destroyed in Khulam district.

Radio Kabul: Comrade Gulabzoi, Alternative Member of the Central Committee of the PDPA and Interior Minister, accompanied by the Secretary of Samangan Provincial Party Committee saw the mopping up operations of the Samangan province security troops (31 January 1987).

Balkh

Mujahideen sources: December 18: Mujahideen attacked security posts near Bahauddin and Langar Khana villages, killing many soldiers and capturing their arms.

December 26: Mujahideen attacked a convoy in Chamtal district. Two tanks and an oil tanker were destroyed.

December 27, 28 & 29: Soviet-Kabul forces went on the offensive to break siege of the district headquarters of Sholgara on December 27. In three days of fighting Soviet-Kabul lost several armoured vehicles and 80 killed or wounded. Mujahideen captured two tanks and three other vehicles. Thirteen Afghan soldiers, including an officer, joined the Mujahideen.

December 30: Mujahideen ambushed and captured three government trucks carrying supplies of wheat and sugar to Kabul.

January 2: A tank hit a mine laid by Mujahideen on Mazar-Sheberghan road. Mujahideen (sitting in ambush) attacked and killed and wounded 23 soldiers of a convoy. Mujahideen carried out attacks on security posts in Halqa-e-Gird and Bodana areas. One tank was destroyed and about 30 soldiers killed in these attacks.

January 15: Soviet-Kabul army camp at Sholgarah, south of Mazar

Sharif, was attacked by Mujahideen on the day Kabul regime proclaimed a unilateral ceasefire. Five Mujahideen were killed and 17 others were injured during these operations. Soviet-Kabul forces lost at least 5 tanks, 3 APCs and 50 soldiers.

VOIR: The Muslim Freedom Fighters in Mazar Sharif destroyed 8 tanks of the communist troops recently. Fifty-six of the enemy troops were killed or injured. In another attack on a military base of the enemy in Sholgarah Wolesswali 50 communist troops were martyred. In yet another operation Mujahideen killed 15 troops in Birna Qala area (24 January, 1987).

VOA: According to Mujahideen sources, the Mujahideen in their attack on Shulgaran city in the northern Balkh province on January 15 destroyed five tanks and three military transport vehicles. They said fierce fighting took place some 50 km in the south of provincial capital of Mazar Sharif (22 January 1987).

Radio Kabul: The security forces wiped out a number of hideouts of the counter-revolutionaries in Shahdara district of Balkh province. Several bandits were captured (2 January 1987).

180 Afghans return to Balkh (24 January, 1987).

Jozjan

VOIR: A Soviet plane was shot down by Mujahideen in Qamargul area on the first of January while it was bombarding the positions of Afghan Mujahideen. Two Freedom Fighters were martyred (7 January 1987).

Radio Kabul: A group of 600 persons returned to their homes in Jozjan province. Among them were 200 armed persons who had been engaged in anti-government activities before the proclamation of national reconciliation policy (22 January 1987).

Radio Moscow: 275 returned to Jozjan.

Faryab

Mujahideen sources: A composite force of Afghans and Russians collected from Mazar, Sheberghan and Maimana cantonments attacked Mujahideen liberated territory of Imar in Faryab province between December 10 and 16. Their other objective seemed to be to reinforce some isolated security posts in the area. Soviet-Kabul forces closed in on Imar from three directions but were halted near their target by land mines laid by Mujahideen. Mujahideen attacked them with rockets.

More than 100 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed. Also destroyed were 7 tanks and 4 other vehicles. Mujahideen captured a large number of weapons, wheat, sugar, oil, vehicles and a huge quantity of ammuni-

tion. Mujahideen were assisted by a group of Kabul government militiamen, commanded by one Rasool Pehlawan, who joined the Mujahideen during the fighting.

Meanwhile on December 10 a group of Mujahideen moving out from Samangan via Dara-e-Soof was ambushed by Russian soldiers in the vicinity of Kota-e-Yagpai. Nine Mujahideen, including their commander, Sheikh Zaher Mohisini, were killed. Some others were captured.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen attacked a convoy of Soviet-Kabul troops last month in Faryab province. Mujahideen wiped out the convoy and also captured 15 enemy posts, besides killing 150 troops and capturing 60 others. Mujahideen seized a huge quantity of military equipment and several vehicles loaded with food (12 January 1987).

BBC: Afghan guerillas claim to have taken over control of an Uluswali in Faryab province. It took the report several weeks to reach Peshawar. After three days of fierce fighting Mujahideen took over the control of the biggest garrison in the area.

According to reports, Soviet helicopters attack the area almost daily. It was stated that a militia commander, Ghulam Rasool Pehlawan together with 800 men had again joined the Mujahideen. Nearly a year ago he had joined the ranks of the government forces. The pro-Mujahideen News Agency, Afghan Islamic Press says that Ghulam Rasool brought with him 12 cars/jeeps, 50 trucks loaded with arms and 200 pieces of carpets (12 January, 1987).

Radio Kabul: One thousand, eight hundred and fifty members of an armed group led by Haq Noorzai (ph) and Yar Mohammad have stopped their armed activities in Shirin Tagha Woleswali of Faryab province and joined the national reconciliation process (31 January).

Radio Moscow: 275 returned to Faryab (22 January, 1987).

Badghis

Mujahideen sources: Twelve Kabul government soldiers were killed and 6 others injured during a Mujahideen attack on a security post in Murghab. Mujahideen also captured some arms.

Provinces Bordering Iran

Herat (also bordering Soviet Union)

Mujahideen sources: December 22. Mujahideen fired missiles on Adrashkin cantonment, exploding an ammunition depot and killing several Soviet-Kabul troops.

December 24: Soviet-Kabul forces attacked Mujahideen positions

in 'western section' of Herat city. More than 55 Soviet-Kabul troops, including Russians and commandos, were killed. Four tanks destroyed. Some reports said that the Soviet-Kabul forces was made up of more than four thousand troops — 2,000 commandos — alongwith 600 tanks and APCs. The fighting which had started with a Soviet-Kabul move to encircle and isolated Mujahideen in western section of Herat, dragged on for many days into the month of January.

January 2: Mujahideen launched a rocket attack on a mobile Soviet-Kabul forces operating near the sub-divisional town of Huftoo on the Iranian border. An armoured vehicle was destroyed.

January 14: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul security posts in Chah-i-Shirin area close to the Soviet border.

January 15: Mujahideen attacked the 'second Security Belt' put up around Herat city near Herat Hotel. 2 tanks, 2 APCs and 2 trucks were destroyed. Four Soviet and 11 Kabul troops were killed.

January 19: Mujahideen attacked a military convoy on Herat-Islam Qala highway. A jeep, 2 trucks and 3 APCs were hit.

January 21: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul troops inside the Herat city. One tank and a motor cycle were destroyed. It was clear that the unilateral ceasefire offered by the Kabul regime had not clicked as Mujahideen continued attacks on security posts in 'areas of Rubat, Qulak, Herat Hotel and Cheri', even after January 15.

VOIR: Muslim freedom fighters inflicted heavy casualties on Soviet-Kabul troops in the west of Herat city. Russian fighter planes bombarded Barech, Afghanistan (ph) and Maidan areas of Herat province (18 January 1987).

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Mujahideen have launched fresh attacks on Communist troops and positions in Herat province and inflicted heavy losses in men and materials on them. In Chandi (ph) area of Herat province the Mujahideen succeeded in recapturing several posts of the Communist troops. Thirty Communist troops were killed and 250 others were captured (29 January, 1987).

Muslim Afghan revolutionaries have downed a plane of the communists in Herat province (30 January 1987).

BBC: Guerillas fighting the government in Afghanistan say there has been heavy fighting around Herat and Qandahar eversince the government's unilateral ceasefire.

A spokesman for the guerillas said they had killed more than 40 Afghan soldiers in two attacks near Herat (22 January 1987).

VOA: Heavy fighting is reported in and around the city of Herat where Soviet forces are attacking Afghan resistance positions. Mujahideen spokesman in Pakistan said the fighting grew intense about ten

days ago when Soviet and Afghan government forces arrived with tanks and armoured vehicles. The spokesman said there have been casualties on both sides (1 January 1987).

Afghan resistance forces are reported to have repulsed an offensive by Soviet troops against rebel strongholds in Herat. Reports said about 150 Soviet soldiers were killed and 12 tanks were lost in the fighting (5 January, 1987).

AIR: Radio Kabul announced yesterday that a top rebel commander with 1,000 troops surrendered to the government in the western province of Herat. The Radio said that commander Faiz Ahmed of the Jamiat-e-Islami rebel group had accepted the ceasefire offer (8 January, 1987).

Radio Kabul: The security forces of the Iranian regime attacked some 150 Afghan families in Tayabat area (ph) near the border of Afghanistan, who wanted to return to their country under the policy of national reconciliation. The Iranian authorities also summoned the heads of the opposite Afghani groups living in that country and have directed them to reject the ceasefire proposal (23 January, 1987).

Radio Kabul: 21 families consisting of 150 members returned to Afghanistan through Islam Qala, Herat (29 January, 1987).

Radio Moscow: Radio Kabul has reported that over 2,000 counter-revolutionaries in the Afghanistan province of Herat have stopped combat operations in response to the government's call for a national reconciliation (17 January, 1987).

Farah

Mujahideen sources: December 9: Mujahideen destroyed a security post in Sheran village, killing 16 'regime supporters'.

December 18: Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Kabul forces of about 1,000 vehicles, including tanks, APCs, and oil tankers in the 'area of Farah Rud'. It was moving from Troghundi towards Shindand air base. 50 vehicles were destroyed or damaged during a rocket attack.

December 25: A helicopter was shot down near Farah city.

Soviet aircraft heavily bombarded rural localities along the Afghan-Iran border, according to a report received on January 1. About 150 civilians were killed and over 5,000 rendered homeless.

VOIR: Muslim Mujahideen attacked a caravan of Soviet-Kabul troops in Farah province early this month. Twenty vehicles and two tanks were destroyed. Another 20 surrendered to Mujahideen (27 January, 1987).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen shot down a helicopter of the occupation troops with anti-aircraft guns in Farah province last month (14

January, 1987).

Radio Kabul: A 30-member group of counter-revolutionary band and its ring-leader, Mohammad Umer, have laid down their arms in Bakwa Uluswali in Farah province bordering Iran (4 January, 1987).

Another 10 families belonging to Farah province have returned home through Islam Qala route (29 January, 1987).

Central Afghanistan

Bamiyan

Nil report from all sources.

Ghor

December 3: Mujahideen in an ambush killed the provincial chief of KHAD (state secret police) alongwith three of his body guards near Chagcharan, provincial headquarters.

December 22: Mujahideen attacked a security post near Chagcharan. A tank and three other armoured vehicles were destroyed. Fifteen Soviet-Kabul troops killed.

Twelve Soviet-Kabul soldiers were killed during a Mujahideen attack on a security post in Shahrak village, according to a report received on 12 January.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen attacked a military post of Communist troops near Kurd city (ph) in December, killing 14 troops and wounding 47 others. Mujahideen also destroyed three tanks (3 January, 1987).

Uruzgan

Nil report from all sources.

Kabul and Adjacent Provinces

Kabul

Mujahideen sources: December 3: Mujahideen captured 8 Russians in an ambush in Koh-e-Safi.

December 6: Mujahideen shot down 2 helicopters near Salang Tunnel.

December 9: A helicopter was brought down by rocket fire near Binai Construction Unit, Kabul.

A Soviet AN-12 aircraft was shot down near Kabul.

December 16: A reconnaissance plane was brought down in Char Asiab district.

Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops fought a 5-day battle in Mir

Bachakot district, beginning 18th December. The Soviets used heavy artillery which "caused a lot of damage to the civilians".

December 26: A transport plane heading towards Khost was hit and brought down in Char Asiab region.

December 27: A Tu plane heading towards Logar was shot down near Khoshi. A helicopter gunship hovering over Khoshi—soon after the shooting down of the Tu—was hit and destroyed.

On December 27: Soviet aircraft bombarded Mujahideen positions in Char Asiab district in Kabul. Two of the invading aircraft were shot down.

December 29: Mujahideen attacked military units in Pul-e-Charkhi area with ground-to-ground rockets. Several buildings were damaged. Twelve soldiers killed. Four electricity pylons were also destroyed.

December 31: Mujahideen attacked official buildings in Hisarak Ghiljai area. Several "Parchami and Khalqi Communists" were killed in this attack.

January 3: Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops clashed in Kokchin, Shakardara district.

January 8: Mujahideen attacked the Bagram air base on the night between January 8 and 9. They used rockets and 122mm guns. Flames were seen rising high from the air base.

Urban guerilla Mujahideen hit military artillery installations in Qasr-e-Sadarat and Darul Aman areas of Kabul with mortars on January 15, first day of the unilateral ceasefire announced by the Kabul regime.

On the following day, January 16, Mujahideen waylaid and killed 6 Russians travelling in a jeep in Qarabagh, north of Kabul.

On January 23 and 24, Soviet-Kabul troops stopped and checked passenger buses moving from Shomali to Kabul in Khair Khana Mena area. Thus they rounded up more than 100 youngmen for compulsory military duty.

Radio Tehran: The Muslim Afghan Mujahideen attacked the Bagram airport north of Kabul with rockets, destroying two MiG aircraft and inflicting heavy damage to the airport installations. In another operation Mujahideen attacked Pul-e-Charkhi Radio Station (10 January, 1987).

BBC: Soviet troops and armoured vehicles have appeared in considerable numbers on the streets of Kabul for the first time since the Soviet-backed government's ceasefire came into effect at midnight on Wednesday. The Soviet turn out has not been explained, but Jeremy Harris in Kabul reports that it comes as a surprise in a city that generally appeared claim (16 January, 1987).

VOA: Despite ceasefire announcement the Afghan capital, Kabul,

remains engulfed with noises of Soviet tanks and troops-carrying vehicles leaving for war fronts and hue and cry of wounded soldiers. With the fall of night, traffic of transport aircraft starts which continues uptil dawn. Western journalists taken to Afghanistan for publicity of the ceasefire have been prevented to take photographs of military movements.

What type of reporting they wanted? It could be witnessed from Afghan television which particularly telecasts in their evening news that Najib is welcoming Mujahideen, who according to television reports, accepted the ceasefire offer. But according to citizens of Kabul the fact is that the people shown with Najib are not Mujahideen. They are members of Najib's own militia. The government itself has staged surrender dramas. In fact the resistance is continuing with its full intensity and Mujahideen seem not to be ready to have reconciliation with the people who accepted the slavery of the Soviet Union (29 January, 1987).

The Afghan resistance says its forces have shot down two Soviet jet planes and one helicopter in recent days despite a unilateral ceasefire declared by the Afghan government.

Western diplomats have also mentioned various attacks of Mujahideen on Afghan military positions around Kabul (28 January, 1987).

Radio Kabul: A number of miscreants and murderers have recently been wiped out in the outskirts of Paghman district (2 January).

Sixty-six families who were living a hard life in the camps of the neighbouring countries have returned to Kabul (29 January 1987).

Parwan

Mujahideen sources: December 21: Soviet aircraft bombarded Ibrahim Khan area surrounding localities. Thirty-eight civilians killed: Twenty houses damaged.

Soviet-Kabul forces attacked Mujahideen centres in Sheikh Ali, Chahrar Deh and Kamchak areas.

Mujahideen fired long-range rockets on Bagram air base. Two MiGs caught fire and a number of new barracks damaged.

December 22: A tank was destroyed by land mine planted on Charikar-Jablu Siraj Road.

December 26: Mujahideen attacked security posts in Dasht-e-Qarya, Muhammad Zai and Numan Khel areas.

December 27: Mujahideen attacked a security post in Koh-e-Safi. Three Kabuli troopers of a mobile force were killed in Charikar, provincial headquarters.

Mujahideen launched an attack on a security post guarding the

Textile Mills complex in Gulbahar town. Twelve Soviet-Kabul troops were killed or injured.

December 28: Mujahideen stormed a security post in Deh area. A tank was destroyed and ten Soviet-Kabul soldiers killed.

Soviet-Kabul forces raided Mujahideen centres in Bagram and Qala Buland area.

January 8: Soviet-Kabul forces tried to establish security posts in the Shaidan region of Jabal-us-Saraj. In the fighting two tanks were destroyed and 12 soldiers killed.

January 10: A MiG-27 was hit and destroyed two km from Charikar as it was bombarding civilian population.

January 12: Mujahideen attacked 'communists' in the area of Unaba.

January 15: A convoy was attacked in Salang valley. Several tanks and vehicles were destroyed. A number of "Russian" soldiers were also killed.

January 15 to 18: Mujahideen repeatedly attacked Soviet army camp in Qila Surkh area, Jabub-us-Siraj. Severe damage was done to the camp. A number of military vehicles were destroyed by fire which broke out after some oil tankers were hit.

January 21: Mujahideen shot down a MiG fighter and a helicopter gunship near Charikar.

VOIR: Following the so called unilateral proclamation of ceasefire by the Kabul regime, the Muslim freedom fighters in a series of operations killed Soviet-Kabul soldiers in Khost, Qandahar, Parwan and other parts of the country. The Mujahideen launched mortar and rocket attacks against military installations and security posts (25 January 87).

War planes of the Kabul administration bombarded civilian areas of Ibrahim Khan city in Parwan province killing 38 civilians, most of them children, women and old men (11 January, 1987).

Radio Tehran: The Muslim Afghan revolutionaries in their operations on 31st December inflicted heavy losses on Soviet-Kabul troops in Parwan province (13 January, 1987).

The Afghan Muslim revolutionaries shot down a fighter aircraft and a helicopter of the Kabul regime near Charikar city of Parwan province (26 January, 1987).

Radio Kabul: As a result of victorious operations carried out by our heroic forces in Parwan and Balkh provinces a number of nests and hideouts of the counter-revolutionaries were crushed and several counter-revolutionaries, including three ring leaders of the Gulbadin Band, were captured (2 January, 1987).

Kapisa

Mujahideen sources: January 7 to 14: Soviet-Kabul jets heavily bombarded the Panjsher valley for one week from 7 to 14 January. Casualties could not be ascertained. Most of the villages had already been depopulated.

January 12: Mujahideen attacked security posts in Anawa with heavy weapons.

January 15: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul posts in Barak, Rukha and Anawa with BM-12 and other heavy weapons.

Laghman

Mujahideen sources: January 2: Eight Afghan government troops surrendered themselves to Mujahideen in Nehrin area alongwith two military vehicles and 30 rifles.

January 4: Mujahideen fired rockets on security posts of Pul-e-Khumri town. Mujahideen also shelled a security post located near a textile mill in Pul-e-Khumri.

January 15: Mujahideen attacked Ali Shung, sub-divisional headquarters. They also attacked Ghundi Ziarat Khel.

January 22: Eight Soviet aircraft bombarded various parts of Laghman province. There were many casualties.

Logar

Mujahideen sources: December 26: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul positions in Pul-e-Alam. Mujahideen shot down a transport plane which crashed near Chahar Asyab town.

December 27: Mujahideen shot down two Soviet helicopters. They crashed near Khushi and Dobandi areas of Logar valley.

December 28: Mujahideen ambush a military convoy in Kulangar area. Several vehicles were destroyed.

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Muslim revolutionaries shot down a transport plane of Soviet troops on 24th December in Logar province with the help of anti-aircraft, killing all personnel on board.

They also shot down three helicopters of the Soviet-Kabul troops in Logar.

Meanwhile, the Mujahideen stormed an important military base of the Kabul troops with missiles in Baghlan province. In retaliation the war planes of the Kabul troops bombarded the eastern province of the Logar, wounding and killing a number of civilians (20 January, 1987).

Wardak

Mujahideen launched a series of attacks on Soviet-Kabul troops

and installations in Wardak province during the last week of December resulting in loss of men and materials to the enemy.

On January 4 they attacked security posts in Maidan, provincial centre of Wardak. Three of the posts were destroyed or captured. In other operations on January 15, 18 and 19 they killed or captured many more 'communists', among them a KHAD (secret service) agent. As in other parts of Afghanistan, the Mujahideen in Wardak rejected Kabul government's offer to ceasefire.

VOIR: An important military centre of the Soviet-Afghan troops in Wardak province was subjected to severe attacks, some time ago. The source said that more than 80 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed in attacks near Maidan city (2 January, 1987).

APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN JANUARY 1987 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

Soviet Casualties: 226 killed and 39 wounded.

Kabul Casualties: 1003 killed and 655 wounded.

Soviet-Kabul Casualties: 318 killed and 61 wounded.

Defections: 411 Kabul troops defected and 655 captured.

Mujahideen Casualties: 243 killed and 291 wounded.

Afghan Civilian Casualties: 401 killed and 92 wounded.

Soviet-Kabul Material Losses: 26 air craft; 15 helicopters; 86 tanks; 34 APLs; 74 HMTV; 65 trucks; 17 jeeps; 31 oil tankers; 31 HMGs; 37 LMGs; 247 klashnikovs; 6 Dcshk; 8 rocket launchers; 20 handgrenades; 67 security posts several food depots; Khad/PDPA establishments; Powerhouses.

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian Material Losses: 22 villages; 58 houses; 6 motor cycles; 2 quantities of arms and ammunition; 6 bases/hideouts; Food stuff; a number of livestock.

APPENDIX — 2

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN JANUARY 1987: SOVIET-KABUL (RADIO KABUL) SOURCES

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian ("Counter-revolutionaries")
Losses: 10 killed and 14 captured.

*Returnees (those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering,
changing allegiance and joining Soviet-Kabul ranks: 6622.*

*Mujahideen Material Losses: 6 LMGs; 2 different quantities of
arms and ammunition; 6 bases/hideouts; 47 boxes of HMG shells; 1
rocket launcher.*

APPENDIX — 3

PROVINCEWISE INCIDENTS IN JANUARY 1987 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Total Engagements	Provincial Capital	
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz	x	Zaranj	
	Hilmand	x	Lashkargarh	x
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxvvv
	Zabul	xxx	Qalat Gilzai	
	Ghazni	xxxx	Ghazni	v
	Paktika	xxxxxxx	Sharna	
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx	Gardez	xx
	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx	Jalalabad	xxxxvvv
	Kunar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx	Chagha Sarai	
Bordering Soviet Union	Badakhshan		Faizabad	
	Takhar	xx	Taloqan	
	Kunduz	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Kunduz	
	Baghlan	xxxxxxx	Baghlan	
	Samangan	xxxx	Samangan	
	Balkh	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Mazar-i-Sharif	
	Jozjan		Shebergan	
	Faryab	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxx	Maimana	
Bordering Iran	Badghis	x	Qala Nau	
	Herat	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx	Herat	xxxxxvv
	Farah (Nimruz)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Farah (Zaranj)	
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan		Bamiyan	
	Ghor	xxxx	Changcharan	
	Uruzgan		Tarin Kot	
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Kabul	xxvvv
	Parwan	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx	Charikar	vv
	Kapisa	xxxxxxx	Mahmud-i-Raqi	
	Laghman	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Mehtarlam	
	Logar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Pule Alam	
	Wardak	xxxxxxxxxxx	Koteasro	
	TOTAL:	442 Incidents		

x = Inside city

v = Vicinity of city

APPENDIX — 4

MUJAHIDEEN MOBILE AND IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET—KABUL OPERATIONS IN JANUARY 1987 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

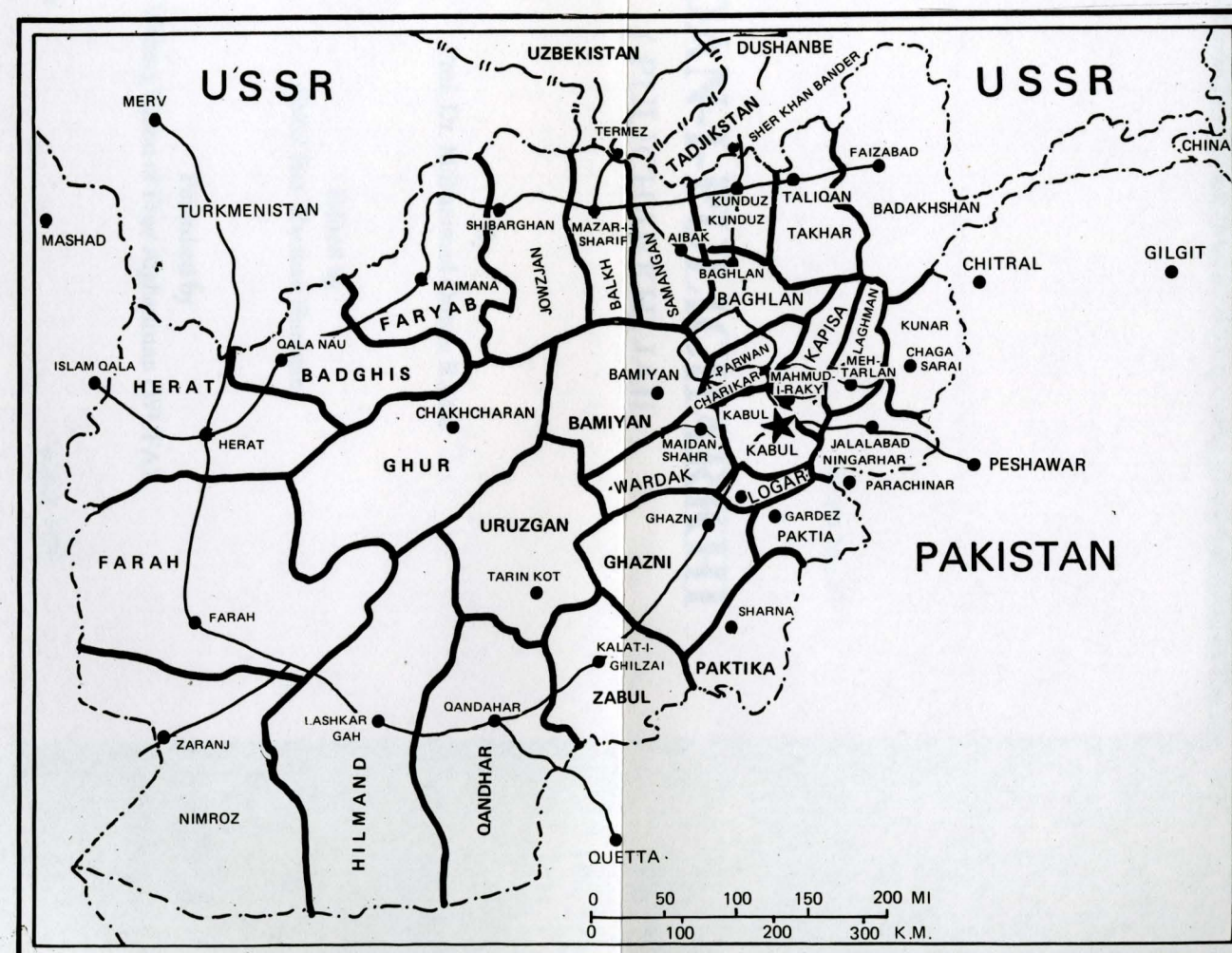
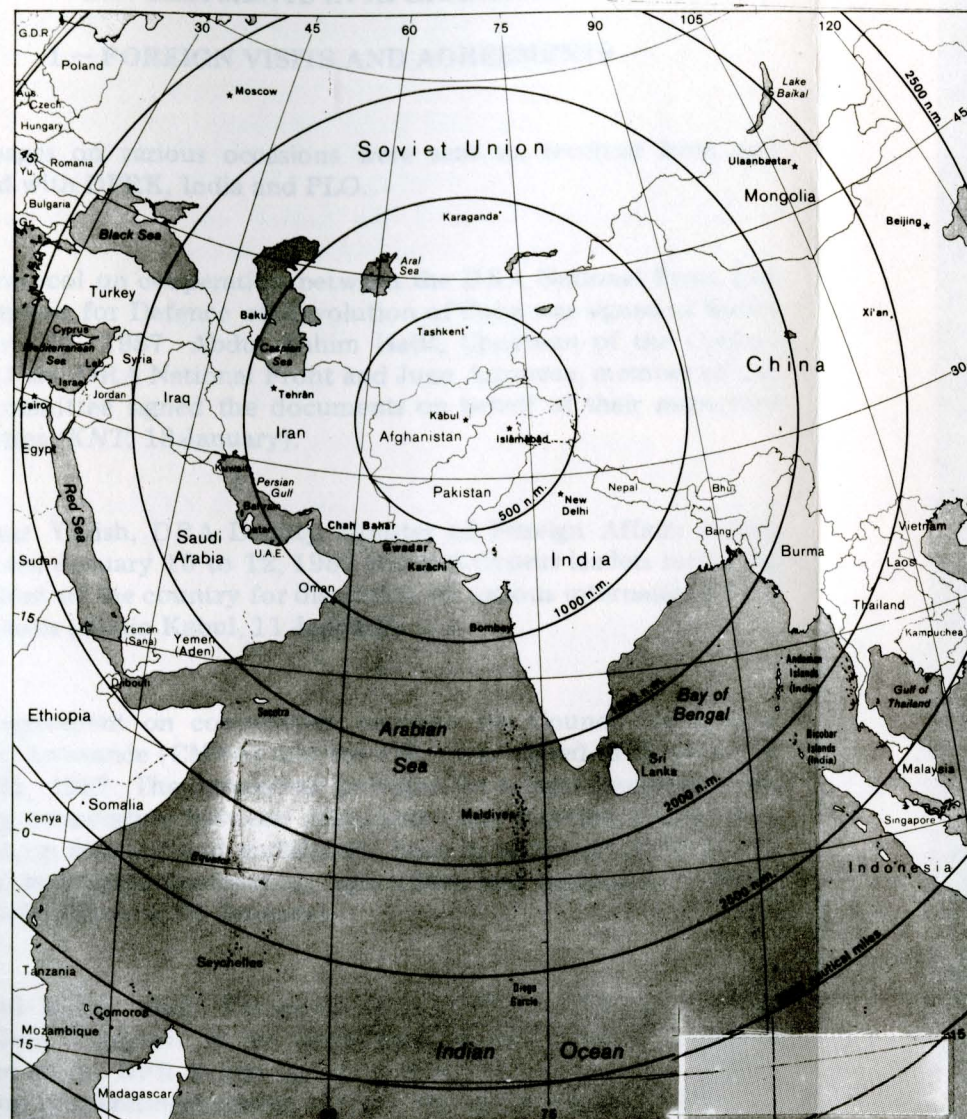
		Mujahideen Mobile Targets	Mujahideen Immobile Targets	Soviet-Kabul Operations-Air and ground
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz		x	
	Hilmand		x	
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxx
	Zabul	x		xx
	Ghazni	x	xxx	
	Paktika		xxxxxxx	
	Paktiya	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Bordering Soviet Union			xxxxx	xx
	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxx
			xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
			xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
	Kunar	xxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxx
	Badakhshan			
	Takhar		xx	
	Kunduz			xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
	Baghlan	x	x	xxxxxx
	Samangan	x	xxx	
Bordering Iran	Balkh	xxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxx
	Jozjan			
	Faryab	xxxxxxxxxxxxx		xxxxxxxxxxxxx
	Badghis		x	
	Herat	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxx
Central Afghanistan	Farah (Nimruz)	xx		xxxxxxxxxxxxx
	Bamiyan			
	Ghor	x	xx	x
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Uruzgan			
	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxx
		xxxxxxx		
	Parwan	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
			xx	xxxxxx
	Kapisa	xx	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxx
	Laghman	xx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxx
	Logar	xxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	x
	Wardak		xxxxxxxxxxxxx	
	TOTAL:	110	199	133

APPENDIX — 5

PROVINCEWISE SOVIET—KABUL SECURITY OPERATIONS & RETURNEES IN JANUARY 1987 (RADIO KABUL)

		<i>Soviet-Kabul Operations</i>	<i>Returnees</i>
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz		R (250)
	Hilmand		R (25)
	Qandahar		
	Zabul		
	Ghazni		
	Paktika		
	Paktiya		R (100)
Bordering Soviet Union	Ningarhar		RRRRRRR (617)
	Kunar		R (276)
	Badakhshan		
	Takhar		
	Kunduz	c	R (220)
	Baghlan		
	Samangan		
Bordering Iran	Balkh	xx	R (180)
	Jozjan		R (633)
	Faryab		R (1850)
	Badghis		
	Herat		RR (1280)
	Farah		RRRR (175)
	(Nimruz)		
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan		
	Ghor		
	Uruzgan		
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	x	RR (970)
	Parwan	xx	
	Kapisa		
	Laghman		R (30)
	Logar		
	Wardak		
TOTAL:		5 Security forces operations (x) 1 Counter-revolutionaries acts (C)	6622 Returnees

APPENDIX — VI A



Mujahideen sources: Conflict reported during January 1987 in 25 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan *except* Badakhshan, Jowzjan, Bamiyan and Uruzjan.
Radio Kabul: Conflict reported in 4 provinces: Kunduz, Balkh, Kabul and Parwan.

II.— THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

1 — FOREIGN VISITS AND AGREEMENTS

Messages

Messages on various occasions were sent to, received from and exchanged with DPRK, India and PLO.

Cuba

A protocol on cooperation between the DRA National Front and the Committee for Defence of Revolution of Cuba was signed in Kabul on January 17, 1987. Abdul Rahim Hatif, Chairman of the Central Council of the DRA National Front and Juan Aizpurua, member of the Cuban Committee signed the documents on behalf of their respective organizations (*KNT*, 18 January).

Cyprus

Sarwar Yurish, DRA Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs visited Nicosia from January 10 to 12, 1987 and met Cyprus leaders including the President of the country for discussion on various international and bilateral issues (Radio Kabul, 11 January).

CMEA

An agreement on cooperation between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the DRA was signed in Moscow on January 31, 1987. The agreement provides for a legal foundation for developing cooperation between Afghanistan and member countries of the CMEA on bilateral and multilateral basis in various projects of key industries, geological prospecting, agriculture and training of Afghan cadres (Radio Moscow, 31 January).

DPRK

Abdul Rahim Hatif, Chairman of the DRA National Front and Lyu Ho Jum, President of the Democratic Front for reunification of Fatherland of the DPR Korea signed, in Kabul on January 18, 1987 a protocol on cooperation between the two Fronts (*KNT*, 19 January).

Italy

A delegation of the Italian-Afghan Friendship Association, headed

by its General Secretary Dr. Alessandro Leoini arrived at Kabul on January 26, 1987 on a good will visit (*KNT*, 27 January).

Pakistan

Abdul Wali Khan, President of the National Awami Party arrived at Kabul on January 2, 1987 from Moscow after participating in the session of the Presidium of Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), held in Ulan Bator (Mongolia). On January 3, 1987 he participated in the founding session of the extraordinary Supreme Commission for National Reconciliation in Afghanistan, held at Stor Palace, Kabul and spoke to the session, supporting the national reconciliation programme of the DRA. On January 5, 1987 he left Kabul for Jalalabad enroute to Peshawar. At Torkham he was seen off by Suleman Laeq DRA Minister of Nationalities and Tribes (Radio Kabul January 4, 5 *KNT*, January 6).

Portugal

Dr. Anahita Ratebzdad, President of the DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization and Deputy Chair-person of the World Peace Council (WPC) left for Lisbon on January 19, 1987 to participate in the session of the WPC Presidium there (*KNT*, 20 January).

United Nations

Shah Mohammad Dost the new DRA Permanent Representative to the UNO presented his credentials to the UN Secretary General on January 24, 1987 (*KNT*, January 25).

Protocol on Cooperation with International Red Cross (IRC)

Dr. De-Courton, Director of Asian and Pacific section of the International Red Cross (IRC) heading a delegation arrived at Kabul on January 27, 1987 and signed a protocol on cooperation with the Afghan Red Crescent Society on January 30, 1987. According to the protocol IRC will cooperate in the establishment of a Centre for rehabilitation of handicapped people at Kabul and will also increase its assistance to the Afghan Red Crescent Society in health services and publicity matters (*KNT*, January 31).

USSR

Edward Shevardnadze, Minister of Foreign Affairs heading a high ranking delegation from Soviet Union visited Kabul from January 5 to 7, 1987 at an invitation of the PDPA CC and Government of the DRA. During its stay in Kabul, the Soviet delegation held talks with an

Afghan delegation headed by Dr. Najib on various matters of mutual interest. Speaking at the banquet, given by Dr. Najib in his honour Shevardnadze expressed full support to the DRA National Reconciliation Programme and maintained that it would not only meet the interests of Afghan people but would be definitely beneficial for her neighbours too. He also hoped for a political settlement of Afghan crisis as it was feasible and was never so close before.

At the end of his visit, Shevardnadze gave an interview to a reporter of the Bakhtar Information Agency, in which, inter alia, he expressed full support to the policy of national reconciliation of the DRA and invitation of all opposing forces to the proposal regarding ceasefire. About the solution of Afghan issue and withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, he said:

“we believe that a political settlement is not a remote prospect but a reality of today. Therefore, the issue of withdrawal of the Soviet troops is being considered accordingly by us and the Government of the DRA.” (Radio Kabul January, 5 *BBC*, January 6 *KNT*, January 7).

A contract for the import of 547,000 tons of petroleum products during the current year (1987) from the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow on January 7, 1987 between the Petroleum Department of the DRA Ministry of Commerce and M/S All Union Combine Soyuznefte Export Company of the USSR (*KNT*, January 8).

A delegation of the Leninist Komsomol of USSR, headed by its central council secretary V. Fidasov visited Kabul from January 7 to 11, 1987 on a goodwill visit (*KNT*, January 10).

A consignment of 27,000 tons of relief goods including wheat, sugar, tea, soap, edible oil and clothes had arrived at Herat on January 14, 1987 from the Soviet Union for distribution to the Afghan repatriates in Herat, Ghor and Badghis provinces (*KNT*, January 15).

P.D.R. (Yemen)

A protocol on cooperation between the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and the Socialist Party of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, valid for 1987–89, was signed in Kabul on January 18, 1987 by Abdul Rehman Basam, Deputy Head of International Relations Department of the PDPA CC and Abdullah Mosana Hussain, Member of the Yemeni Party CC.

Feda Mohammad Dehnashin, First Deputy Chairman of the DRA National Front and T. Ojuwi Muhseni, Organisational Secretary of the National Defence Committee of the P.D.R. Yemen signed in Kabul on January 18, 1987 a Protocol on cooperation between their organiza-

tions (*KNT*, January 19).

2 — POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

National Reconciliation Programme Launched

In the first week of January addressing a Central Committee's special full scale meeting in Kabul Dr. Najib spelled out the principles of the National Reconciliation. Following are the main principles of the Reconciliation:—

- A unilateral ceasefire, a stop to arms struggle and bloodshed.
- Fair representation of all the people in the political structure and activity and equal participation in the economic life of the country.
- Guarantees for non-surveillance of people for their past political activities and nation wide amnesty except for special cases. Protection and promotion of the historic national and cultural traditions. It also declared the sacred religion of Islam as the religion of Afghanistan and this will be approved in Article 2nd of the new constitution of the country.
- The popular will endeavour to attract vast political forces in order to form the government of national unity to the extent of giving it a coalition character.
- The popular will assist in creating favourable conditions for the return of the limited Soviet military contingent to their country, provided the cessation of intervention into the internal affairs of Afghanistan and their non-recurrence are guaranteed (*Radio Moscow*, 2 January and *KNT*, 4 January).

Extraordinary Session of the DRA RC Held

An extraordinary session of the DRA Revolutionary Council was held on January 3, 1987 at the RC Headquarters, Kabul under the chairmanship of Haji Mohammad Chamkani, Acting President of the DRA RC Presidium. The session approved the following documents.—

- a. Declaration about National Reconciliation.
- b. Composition of the Extraordinary Supreme Commission on National Reconciliation.
- c. Regulations of the Extraordinary Supreme Commission on National Reconciliation.

The following decisions were made in the session in the organizational sphere.—

- a. Election of Saleh Mohammad Zeary, member PDPA CC Politburo as member of the DRA RC Presidium.

- b. Election of Niaz Mohammad Mohmand, Secretary PDPA CC as Chairman of the DRA RC Permanent Commission on Budget and Planning.
- c. Relieving of Maulvi Abdul Jamil Zarifi from the membership of the DRA RC Commission on social and cultural affairs due to his appointment as Minister of Islamic Affairs and Trusts (*KNT*, 4 January).

National Fatherland Front

Convocation of Second Congress of the DRA NFF

The second congress of the DRA National Fatherland Front was held on January 14-15, 1987 in Kabul under the presidentship of Abdul Rahim Hatif, Chairman of the Front. The congress was participated in by 850 representatives from all over the country, besides the high ups of the party and government.

The following are the main points, which were discussed and decisions taken thereon by the congress:—

- a. Expanding and consolidating the social pillars of NFF.
- b. Realization of the policy of National Reconciliation.
- c. Ensuring peace and security and cessation of bloodshed in the country.

Dr. Najib also addressed the congress on January 15, 1987 and dwelt upon in detail on activities of NFF, National Reconciliation Programme, drafting of new constitution, economic condition of the country, peace jirgahs, reconstruction of the work of NFF, assistance to repatriates, release of prisoners and establishment of a system of propaganda.

The following organizational decisions were taken in the congress:

- a. Renaming of the 'National Fatherland Front of the DRA' as the 'National Front of the DRA'.
- b. Election of 218 members new Central Council of the National Front (NF).
- c. Election of 51 members new Presidium of the Central Council of NF.
- d. Re-election of Abdul Rahim Hatif as Chairman of the Central Council of NF.
- e. Re-election of Feda Mohammad Dehnashin as the 1st Deputy Chairman of the Central Council of NF (*KNT*, 15 January).

Periodic Session of the PDPA CC

The PDPA CC Politburo held a periodic session on January 13, 1987, wherein the following points were discussed and decisions taken thereon:—

- a. Results of Soviet Foreign Minister's visit to Kabul.
- b. Assessment of the work of national reconciliation commissions.
- c. Assessment of the issues pertaining to implementation of the resolutions of the Politburo and PDPA CC Secretariat after 18th Plenum of the CC.
- d. Endorsement of the system of free distribution of essential goods and the gratis assistance of the Soviet Union to the repatriates (*KNT*, 14 January).

7th Anniversary of the Ministry of State Security

The 7th anniversary of the Ministry of State Security (previously State Information Service—KHAD) was observed on January 12, 1987. Speaking to a function held in this connection, Dr. Najib outlined the role and tasks of the Ministry in the process of realisation of the DRA national reconciliation programme. (*KNT*, 13 January).

Najib Orders Arrest of Some High Ranking Afghan Military Officials

According to Afghan sources in Islamabad, Afghan leader Najibullah has ordered the arrest of some high ranking military officials following the recent defeat of government troops at the hand of Afghan Mujahideen in Qandahar province. Seven hundred government troops have been reportedly killed or injured during this recent clash in Qandahar while 20 others joined Afghan Mujahideen (Radio Beijing, 31 December 1986).

3 — NATIONALITIES POLICY

Jirgas and meetings of the pro-regime people for ascertaining their support and cooperation in implementation of National Reconciliation Programme continued. The following noteworthy Jirgas/meetings were held and addressed by Dr. Najib, Haji Chamkani and other high-ups of the Party and Government during the month of January 1987:—

Jirgas/Meetings Addressed By Dr. Najib

- (i) Jirga of elders of Andkhoy, Daulatabad and Shirin Tagab districts of Faryab province at Delkusha Palace, Kabul on January 9, 1987.
- (ii) Jirga of elders of Mangal, Ahmadzai and Zadran Tribes of Paktia province at PDPA CC headquarters, Kabul on January 9, 1987.
- (iii) Jirga of elders of Pashaie nationality from Kapisa, Kunar, Laghman and Ningarhar provinces at Delkusha Palace, Kabul on January 16, 1987.

- (iv) Meeting with four former armed groups from Charasiab, Shakar Darra, Mir Bacha Kot and Qarahbagh district of Kabul province at Stor Palace, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kabul on January 21, 1987 (*KNT*, 10, 17, 22 January).

Jirgas Addressed By Haji Mohammad Chamkani

- (i) Jirga of elders of Chamkani tribes, Paktia province at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on January 9, 1987.
- (ii) Jirga of elders of Tori Tribe from Kurram Agency at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on January 18, 1987.
- (iii) Jirga of elders of Kakar Tribe of Baluchistan at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on January 21, 1987.
- (iv) Jirga of elders of Faryab province at Salam Khana Palace, Kabul on January 24, 1987.
- (v) Jirga of elders of Jaji and Tani tribes from Paktia province and Mohmand Tribe from Ningarhar province at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on January 25, 1987.
- (vi) Jirga of elders of Mamond Khel from Paktia province at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on January 28, 1987.
- (vii) Jirga of elders of Jaji Tribe from Paktia province at Shah Shahud mosque, Kabul on January 30, 1987 (*KNT*, 10, 19, 22, 25, 26, 29, 31 January).

Jirgas/Meetings Addressed By Other High-Ups

- (i) Meeting of the residents of Lashkargah Jamia Masjid on January 10, 1987 by Dr. Saleh Mohammad Zeary, member Politburo and Secretary PDPA CC.
- (ii) Jirga of elders of Noorzai, Alizai, Alekozai, Hotak, Ishaqzai, Achakzai, Kakali and Mako Tribes of Herat province at Kushk District Headquarters on January 10, 1987 by Col. Aslam Watanyar, member Politburo and Minister of Communications.
- (iii) Jirga of elders of Tani, Ahmad Khel and Mandozai Tribes of Paktia province at Khost Loe Woleswali headquarters on January 10, 1987 by Mir Sahib Karwal, alternate member Politburo and Secretary PDPA CC.
- (iv) Jirga of elders of Surkhrud District, Ningar province at District headquarters on January 10, 1987 by Burhan Ghiasi, Minister of Higher and Vocational Education.
- (v) Jirga of elders of Alizai, Noorzai, Ishaqzai, Alkozai and Barezai of Helmand province at Lashkargah on January 11, 1987 by Dr. Saleh Mohammad Zeary.
- (vi) Delegation of the members of Central Council of the

National Front from Paktia, Paktika, Ghazni, Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar and Badakhshan provinces on January 13, 1987 by Sultan Ali Keshtmand, Chairman Council of Ministers in his office.

- (vii) Jirga of Frontier Tribes of Herat province at Herat on January 27, 1987 by Col. Aslam Watanyar (*KNT*, January).

Religion — Faculty of Theology: Kabul University

The faculty of theology of Kabul University is the highest centre of Islamic education in the DRA founded in 1951.

According to the *KNT* over 1,300 students have graduated from the faculty since its establishment. The curriculum of the faculty was revised after the "April Revolution". As a result contemporary history of Afghanistan, Scientific Sociology and Political Economy has also been included, besides the main subjects. The main subjects include, belief, interpretation, Islamic Jurisprudence, methods of Jurisprudence, fundamentals of logic, grammar, rhetoric, Islamic philosophy, basic law history of Islamic civilization and arabic.

The faculty has 3 departments now. Department of Tafseer (Quran interpretation) and Hadees Department of Philosophy and belief and department of Islamic jurisprudence and laws (*KNT*, 21 January).

Religious Broadcast by Radio Kabul

According to a Religious Programme producer, broadcasting of religious programmes from the Radio Afghanistan has increased in the post-revolution years. About half an hour religious broadcast each morning starts the day's programmes. Recitation of Holy Quran, interpretation and short talks on different topics of Islamic principles and Shariat of the Prophet (peace be upon him) are included in it. There has been a 70 minute increase in week's religious broadcast (*KNT*, 31 January).

Mosques

The Lashkari Bazar congregational mosque built at cost of over Afghanis three million from state funds and with cooperation of local people was inaugurated in a function in Lashkargah city. Similarly the rehabilitation work of the congregational mosque of Mohebullah was started. The mosque will accommodate 2,000 worshipper (*KNT*, 24 January).

Arabic Madrasa

Over 3,500 students have graduated from the Arabic Madrasa of

Kabul Darul Ulom since its establishment. It was established in 1919. The teaching departments of Madrasa have increased in number in the post-revolution years. Besides the main religious subjects, students are also taught mathematics, arts and sociology. The Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Religious Trusts have given financial grant of one million Afghanis for the expansion of building of the Madrasa in the current year (*KNT*, 6 January).

Meetings

Haji Mohammad Chamkani held a meeting with the leading members of the High Council of Ulema and Clergies of the DRA in Kabul on January 11, 1987 (*KNT*, 12 January).

Returnees

1,000 members armed group reportedly surrendered in Herat (*KNT*, 8 January). 600 groups returned to Jauzjan province (*KNT*, 21 January). 22 families from Iran returned to Farah province (*KNT*, 12 January). 72 families were reportedly returned from Pakistan (*KNT*, 20 January).

4 — ECONOMY

Agreements

On 17th of January an agreement between the Soviet Union and DRA was signed in Moscow. This agreement aims at the expansion of Soviet economic and technical cooperation with DRA. The Soviet Union will provide roads in Herat, Balkh, Qandahar, Baghlan and Helmand. It also covers the construction of bridges, dams and housing complexes in various provinces. After signing the agreement the Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations said that "this is an important document. We are going to install more projects of Soviet-Afghan cooperation in energy, transport, machine building and other fields" (Radio Moscow, 18 January).

A contract for delivery of 547,000 tons of petroleum for 1987 has been signed in Moscow between the authorities of the DRA and the Soviet Union. According to the protocol the delivery of the petroleum including gasoline, diesel and kerosene oil from the Soviet Union will be increased by 10% in 1987 (*KNT*, 8 January).

Projects

The high investment committee has approved 23 projects with a total initial capital of over 174 million Afghanis and working capital of over 414 million Afghanis. 18 of the 23 projects will be set up in Kabul and the other five in Balkh and Baghlan (*KNT*, 10 January).

The State Committee for Planning approved 106 out of 172

projects in private and joint sectors, which covers the fields of metal works, confectionary, carpet weaving, production of aluminium utensil, construction material, poultry farms and shoe manufacturing (*KNT*, 24 January).

Agriculture

According to the Kabul government trends are encouraging in Agriculture which plays a dominant role in the national economy and is the main source of employment and production of commodities for export and domestic consumption.

In spite of heavy bombardment on the villages and destruction of crops, Kabul government claims the production of cotton in 1986 equal to the production in 1985, the production of sugar beet indicates an increase of 6% as compared to the last year. The cereal crops increased to 16.6%. The distribution of chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, insecticides and pesticides shows an increase of 3.6%, 24.7% and 50.7% respectively (*KNT*, 25 January).

According to a spokesman of the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources, studies have been carried out with the cooperation of Soviet experts on the technical and economic aspects of the two state farms, which covers an area of 6,100 hectares. The expected expenditure for the project is 3.3 billion Afghani (*KNT*, 18 January).

Private Sector

The Council of Ministers of the DRA has passed 12 resolutions on the reorganization and coordination of the private sector with the state. The Council of Ministers have showed a great deal of dissatisfaction on the previous performance of the state committees, concerned ministries and departments in rendering necessary assistance to the private sector for drawing them closer into the growth of the national economy (*KNT*, 13 January).

Cooperatives

A spokesman said that in Faryab province currently 29 consumer cooperatives centre with 14,000 members are functioning. Similarly five consumer cooperatives with 650 members have been set up in Helmand, Kunar and Takhar provinces.

New Agricultural and Consumer Goods Cooperatives are set up in Faryab and other provinces (*KNT*, 15 January).

5 — EDUCATION AND YOUTH

A meeting of the extraordinary national commission for eradica-

tion of illiteracy was held on 28th January at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where they drew attention to the existing defects and shortcomings in the literacy drive. Sultan Ali Keshtmand underlined the new direction of work in the light of the policy of national reconciliation. While addressing the meeting he said, "the so called seven party leaders call for war, and ours for the elimination of illiteracy. It is crystal clear that there is a gulf between us. We do all for people but they are against the people". He also admitted that "results gained are not satisfactory compared to the available possibilities and existing conditions". He emphasised that "while popularizing literacy, the people should take active part in the process of revolution and make them convinced of the truth of the revolution". The report presented at the meeting by literacy department indicates that campaign against illiteracy in the country has gained more acceleration as compared to the previous year.

A winter camp first of its kind was established in Kabul city for the children of the working people, the camp has 50-children and provides sound entertainment for them. Organized in the camp are children of the workers who have achieved good results during the first six months work competition. The children will also take part in the literacy functions organized by the cultural house (*KNT*, 27 January).

Literacy Courses

Over 400,000 persons are enrolled in 20,000 literacy courses throughout the country. It is claimed by the DRA government that after the revolution a total member of 1,218,000 persons have joined literacy courses (*KNT*, 11 January).

Literacy courses in Samangan have been set up under which 2,890 literacy learners are organized in 230 courses in the province.

More than 7,200 illiterate persons are studying in 207 literacy courses at the centre and other areas of Faryab province (*KNT*, 25 January).

Over 11,800 literacy learners are now enrolled in 614 literacy courses in Jouzjan province. The teaching is carried out by 563 regular and voluntary teachers.

22 literacy courses have been set up in Parwan and Kunduz provinces (*KNT*, 10 January).

Inauguration

The Pedagogic Institute of Balkh province was inaugurated on 23 January in Mazar-i-Sharif city (*KNT*, 24 January).

The first training centre for vocational schools of the department of literacy was opened in Shirpoor region of Kabul city on 19th of January 1987.



On the eve of 22nd anniversary of PDPA a school was inaugurated in Kunduz province which was destroyed during the war and now rebuilt at a cost of 3.7 million Afghanis from the state development budget. Another primary school was opened at Angoor Bagh village of the same province at the cost of over 600,000 Afghanis (*KNT*, 5 January).

The first session of the Academy of Sciences of the DRA was held on 20th January, a small number of scientists were elected as honorary academicians of the Academy of Sciences of the DRA at the session.

Publications

It is said in a press report that the PDPA's publishing house has published 17 scientific and progressive books, the total number of these books is 44,935. Besides this they also have published 34 pamphlets 969488 in number in last eight months (*KNT*, 10 January).

Youth

There are 611 residential area councils in the Kabul city under which 330,000 active members are working. They are working on many social welfare planes. Among their programmes Council has set up 269 literacy courses in which 3,478 persons have been enrolled. It is said that on the initiative of the NF council over 1,390 youth enlisted in the ranks of the armed forces and 2,180 in revolution defence groups.

250 youth of the Balkh province who had completed their schooling and were eligible for military service, have voluntarily joined the army (*KNT*, 21 January).

300 youths of Gozara district of Herat province voluntarily joined the ranks of the armed forces (*KNT*, 26 January).

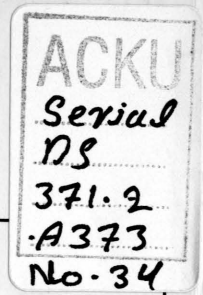
Over 500 youth joined armed forces in Badakhshan province who have completed 18 years, voluntarily (*KNT*, 12 January).

Over 1,000 youth of the villages of Sari Pol district, Jauzjan province voluntarily joined the armed forces (*KNT*, 7 January).

Mujahideen sources said this conscription was done by force and the number of youth conscripts by force is not so large.

Health

The health centre of Chor Dara district of Kunduz province was rebuilt. This centre has one doctor three para-medical personnel and necessary medical equipment to serve the patients of the district. This is among the 70 health centres in province for reconstruction of which 45 million Afghanis is allocated in the plan budget of the Ministry of Public Health.



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